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Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 27 Mar 54

Various plants of the An-shan Iron and Steel Company are striving for the goal of reducing production cost by 6 percent in 1954 and of shortening the capital turnover cycle by 20 days.

Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 27 Mar 54

During the last 6 months of 1953, there was a total of 211 major accidents to electrical equipment, including 35 fires, at the An-shan Iron and Steel Company. In addition to the above, the rolling mill of the company had 667 accidents which resulted in the loss of more than one billion yuan. Measures are now being taken by this company to set up a responsibility system to prevent future occurrences of this sort.

CHUNGKING IRON AND STEEL WORKS -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 27 Mar 54

The construction of a new steel processing section of the Chungking Iron and Steel Works No 101 is nearing completion. Tests have been made of some of the equipment which had been installed. This steel processing section will produce several kilometers of steel rails daily when it starts operations. To fill the needs of the two open-hearth furnaces of this section, the Southwest Iron and Steel Company made a survey last year of available iron ore, refractory material, coal and electricity sources. Workers who were sent to the An-shan Iron and Steel Company, Tientsin, T'ai-yuan, and other steel works for training have already returned. Some 100 technicians are scheduled to arrive from Tientsin, T'ai-yuan, and from Iron and Steel Works No 104.

Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 25 Mar 54

Chungking 24 March (Hsin-hua She) -- The Chungking Iron and Steel Works No 101 began manufacturing two new products, an extra heavy rail weighing 100 kilograms per meter, and a light rail weighing 5 kilograms per meter. The extra heavy rails can bear 100-ton railway cars; the light rails will be used principally in mines. The first batch of the light rails is to be sent to the Tung-ch'uan Copper Mine, Ko-chiu Tin Mine, etc., while the extra heavy rails will be used by the plant itself in the construction of a new steel manufacturing shop.

T'AI-YUAN PLANTS -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 13 Feb 54

State-operated and local state-operated industrial plants in T'ai-yuan are planning to manufacture in 1954, 25 new products which have never before been manufactured in China.

The steel plate section of the T'ai-yuan Steel and Iron Works is planning to manufacture four different types of high-silicon steel plates, four different types of special heat-and pressure-resisting steel plates, and four different types of high grade carbon steel plates. The silicon plates are used for manufacturing transformers, whereas the last two groups are used for manufacturing machinery.

The heat-resisting material section of the T'ai-yuan Steel and Iron Works is planning to manufacture silica bricks to be used for building coke ovens.

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Various machinery and instrument plants in T'ai-yuan are planning to manufacture all types of precision machinery and instruments which are needed for the development of industry in China.

The T'ai-yuan Mining Machinery Plant is manufacturing glass making machines to support the economic rehabilitation of North Korea.

T'AI-YUAN STEEL AND IRON WORKS -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 23 Mar 54

The electric furnace section of the state-operated T'ai-yuan Steel and Iron Works not only fulfilled but exceeded its 1954 first quarter production quota by 1.86 percent on 15 March 1954; it expects to exceed the production quota by about 20 percent by the end of the month. The production of steel by this plant for this period was 0.12 percent more than the comparable period for the fourth quarter of 1953.

SHANGHAI HSIN-HU STEEL AND IRON WORKS -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 23 Mar 54

The state-operated Hsin-hu Steel and Iron Works in Shanghai increased its hourly output of steel materials by 36 percent during January and February 1954 as compared to the output during the fourth quarter of 1953.

#### HEAVY AND MEDIUM MACHINERY INDUSTRIES

DAIREN LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAIN MANUFACTURING PLANT -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 13 Nov 53

The Dairen Locomotive and Train Manufacturing Plant recently produced its new passenger trains, which are 2 meters longer than the old ones. The seating capacity of these new trains, however, is less than that of the old ones by 14 passengers, and the new trains afford greater comfort to the passengers. For example, the passenger seat of the new train measures about 0.52 square meters as compared to 0.531 square meters for the old trains.

MUKDEN TRANSFORMER PLANT -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 30 Mar 54

The Mukden Transformer Plant was first constructed to do repair work only but it is now able to manufacture transformers as large as 20,000-kilovolt-amperes and 40,000 volts. Plans are now being made by this plant to undertake the manufacture of an experimental model transformer rated at 20,000 kilovolt-amperes and 154,000 volts. The technical level of this plant has been raised considerably through the help of Soviet technicians and through a study of Soviet advanced techniques.

T'AI-YUAN HEAVY MACHINERY PLANT -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 13 Nov 53

With the installation of a friction saw machine, work efficiency of the T'ai-yuan Heavy Machinery Plant has increased 12 times. This saw, which operates at 1,730 rpm at temperatures ranging from 1,200 to 1,400 degrees, will reduce the cost of cutting a meter of steel to about 93 yuan.

During 1953, this plant consumed some 7,000 tons of steel.

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## SHANSI MACHINERY PLANT -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 15 Nov 53

The Shansi Machinery Plant is engaged in the production of the following types of machinery: 50- and 100-meter core drilling equipment, mud pumps, and 25 horsepower winches. For October 1953, this plant exceeded its production quota by 153.9 percent.

## HUA-FENG MACHINERY PLANT -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 22 Nov 53

Between January and September 1953, the local state-operated Hua-feng Machinery Plant, formed by a merger of the Hua-feng Ironworks and the Chien-hua Machinery Plant, produced 25,732 bearings, exceeding the 1952 output by 200 percent.

## T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 27 Nov 53

Because of poor management, the local state-operated Hua-feng Machinery Plant in Ch'ang-chih is unable to meet its production quota. An investigation conducted in July 1953 disclosed the following management irregularities of this plant:

1. Failure to pay 1952 profit amounting to 787,548,145 yuan to the treasury.
2. Failure to pay 1952 depreciation amounting to 311,123,730 yuan to the treasury.
3. Failure to pay profit and depreciation for the first and second quarters of 1953 according to schedule.
4. Accumulation of machinery and equipment, including gas engines, corn-husking machine, ball bearing steel, etc., thereby hindering the circulation of capital.

## CH'ANG-SHA MACHINE TOOL PLANT -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 13 Feb 54

The state-operated Ch'ang-sha Machine Tool Plant successfully manufactured a Soviet-type cutting lathe used in the manufacture of precision machines. This lathe is made up of some 10,000 parts.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS INDUSTRY

## BRICK-MAKING MACHINERY -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 28 Mar 54

The local state-operated An-shan Kiln Industry Company began installation of five 75- to 100-horsepower brick-making machines in early 1954. After this company begins production in April or May of this year, it will produce more than 30 percent of the red bricks manufactured in An-shan each year.

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## CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

SHANGHAI CHEMICAL AND STEEL INDUSTRIES INCREASE ELECTRICITY CONSTRUCTION --  
T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 22 Nov 53

In 1953, the chemical industry and the iron and steel industry in Shanghai consumed 400 percent more electricity than in 1950; the construction and food-processing industries, 30-50 percent. An additional 12,000 kilowatts of electricity are to be supplied into the electric power network of Shanghai by six generator plants.

SHANGHAI CHEMICAL AND RUBBER PLANTS -- Shanghai, Wen-hui Pao, 16 Dec 53

The following chemical and rubber plants in Shanghai completed their 1953 production plans:

1. By end of September: Ching-hua Chemical Factory
2. By end of October: Ming-hsing Household Chemical Products Factory
3. By end of November: Hsin-hua Rubber Plants, Chung-hua Acid Salt Plant, T'ien-shan Chemical Factory, Ta-chung Rubber Plant, and Ta-fu Rubber Plant

## INDUSTRIAL PERSONNEL

TRAINING OF FIRST AUTOMOBILE PLANT PERSONNEL IN SHANGHAI -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 28 Mar 54

The 12 employees of the first Automobile Plant of China, who were sent to the Shanghai Machine Tool Plant for 1 1/2 years of training, complained that the training program offered at this plant was too slow and lacked practical instruction.

MOBILIZATION OF SHANGHAI METALWORKERS -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 18 Feb 54

On 10 February 1954, some 110 metal workers in Shanghai left for North China to undertake construction work. Among these workers were crane operators, riveters, welders, forge workers, etc., who are all rendering valuable work in our basic construction program.

## INDUSTRIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

GRINDING MACHINES -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 18 Nov 53

Model 51 internal cylindrical grinding machines are for sale by the state-operated Shanghai Machinery Plant. The machines have the following specifications:

Length of boring spindle (in mm)	350
Maximum longitudinal movement of table (in mm)	200
Rotation of grinding wheel (in rpm)	16,000

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## HORIZONTAL BORING MACHINES -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 18 Nov 53

The state-operated Shanghai Machinery Plant advertised for sale, 75 millimeter horizontal boring machines with following specifications:

## Boring Spindle

Diameter (in mm)	75
Speed range (in rpm)	16-737
Working surface of table (in mm)	650 x 1,1
Facing slide to support (maximum in mm)	1,900

## PILE DRIVERS -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 18 Nov 53

The state-operated Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant advertises for sale, 1,200 kilogram diesel-driven pile drivers with following specifications:

Maximum stroke distance of pile driver (in cm)	8
Maximum diameter (in cm)	320

## OIL PUMPS -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 18 Nov 53

The state-operated Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant advertises for sale, model 51 high-pressure oil pumps with following specifications:

Maximum output (in liters/min)	32
Maximum pressure (in kg/sq cm)	140
Horsepower	10
Rpm	960

## DIESEL ENGINES -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 18 Nov 53

The state-operated Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant advertises the following types of diesel engines for sale:

<u>Horsepower</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>No of Cylinders</u>	<u>Stroke Cycle</u>	<u>Rpm</u>
60	Stationary	6	4	1,200
40	"	4	4	1,200
20	"	2	4	1,200
5 1/2	"	1	4	2,100
2 1/2*	" (with pump)	1	4	2,000

\* The 2 1/2 horsepower diesel engine with pump has a pumping capacity of 55 gallons per minute.

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ELECTRIC WELDING GENERATOR -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 20 Nov 53

The public-private jointly operated Shanghai Electric Welding Generator Plant advertises the following for sale:

1. Soviet model SUG 320-ampere direct-current portable electric welding generators with electric motors.
2. 400-ampere direct-current electric portable welding generators with electric motors.
3. Three-phase alternating-current electric induction motors: squirrel-cage and slip-ring; horsepower - 1-100; voltage - 220-3,300.
4. Vertical deep-well water pump motors: 30-40 horsepower; 1,500 rpm.

SHAPING MACHINE -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 18 Nov 53

The Tsinan Machinery Plant No 2 has for sale Soviet model 724 shaping machines with following specifications:

Width of cut (in mm)	1,500
Length of cut (in mm)	4,000
Depth of cut (in mm)	1,250
Working surface of table (in sq mm)	1,300 x 4,000
Maximum distance between working surface and vertical tool head (in mm)	1,300

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

CHUNGKING COTTON MILL NO 601 -- T'ai-yuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 18 Nov 53

On 25 September 1953, an opening ceremony was held for the expansion of the state-operated Chungking Cotton Mill No 601. The construction of this mill was started in January 1953. By August 1953, all the machinery was installed and assembled; by September 1953, 456 textile machines were put into operation.

HARBIN RAMIE CLOTH FACTORY -- Tientsin, Ta Kung Pao, 19 Dec 53

Production of printed ramie cloth by the Harbin Ramie Cloth Factory began during the second quarter of this year. State trading companies in 17 cities in Northeast China are selling cloth produced by this factory. The construction of this modern plant was completed in 1952. There has been consumer resistance to the use of ramie cloth, but educational campaigns have been launched to prove the durability of ramie cloth and its quality of withstanding climatic conditions of the Northeast area.

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TEXTILE INDUSTRY URGED TO ADOPT THREE-SHIFT SYSTEM -- Tientsin, Ta Kung Pao, 24 Dec 53

An editorial of the Jen-min Jih-pao urged textile plants that are operating one or two shifts to operate three shifts to offset the shortage of plant facilities and equipment. The adoption of a three shift system, said the editorial, will increase production by more than 15 percent.

SHANGHAI TEXTILE MILLS -- Tientsin, Ta Kung Pao, 1 Dec 53

All of Shanghai's 464 privately operated cotton textile and dyestuff factories have signed processing, purchase, and sales contracts with the state for 1954. State contracts accounted for 59 percent of their total production in 1951, 77 percent in 1952, and 100 percent by the fourth quarter of 1953.

Tientsin, Ta Kung Pao, 19 Dec 53

The 38 privately operated cotton textile mills in Shanghai have been warned to improve the quality of their products which they produce under government contracts. As of May 1954, the over-all average quality of the yarn produced by these mills was of Class C grade; only a few mills produced Class A yarn. Since the launching of the increase production and practice economy drive, at the beginning of the third quarter in 1954, there have been improvements in the quality of their output. However, these firms must continue to correct the tendency of emphasizing volume production at the expense of quality production.

COTTON MILL NEARS COMPLETION IN CHENG-HSIEN -- Tientsin, Ta Kung Pao, 24 Dec 53

The construction of a 50,000-spindle cotton mill in Cheng-hsien has been basically completed and the installation of machinery was started on 11 December. This mill will be equipped with 1,500 automatic looms and will supplement the mill No 2 which began production during the first half of this year.

Plans are being made for the construction of a larger mill (No 3) in the spring of 1954. This mill will be equipped with 100,000 spindles, 30,000 thread spindles, and 3,000 looms. With the completion of this mill, the textile industry in Cheng-hsien will be able to supply several million bolts of various types of cloth.

Most of the machine parts and some of the equipment in the new cotton textile mills are being supplied by the textile machinery plant that was built in Cheng-hsien during the recent national economic restoration period.

T'ANG-SHAN TEXTILE MILL FULFILLS 1953 QUOTA -- Tientsin, Ta Kung Pao, 25 Dec 53

The publicly and privately operated Hua-hsin Textile Mill in T'ang-shan fulfilled its 1953 production goals for cotton yarn, cotton materials, and cotton fabrics by mid-December.

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PRICES AND BONDS

GRAIN PRICES -- Canton, Nan-fang Jih-pao, 25 Dec 53

In Yang-chiang Hsien, Kwangtung Province, private merchants were paying the farmers 52,000 yuan per picul of grain in July 1952. After the state began paying 62,000 yuan per picul, the private merchants increased the buying price to 72,000 yuan per picul. The private merchants hoped to stockpile this grain and then increase the selling price in February or March 1953.

PRICE OF STEEL -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 18 Feb 54

At the end of 1953, savings deposits in the People's Bank of China totaled 12,790,000,000,000 yuan, of which 84 percent was deposited by urban residents and the remaining 16 percent by rural inhabitants. Using the 1949 total as the base figure, the amount of savings increased 10.7 times in 1950, 46.5 times in 1951, 76.5 times in 1952, and in 1953 rose to a figure 126 times the 1949 total.

The value of these savings can be expressed in any one of the following equivalents: 4 million tons of steel; 60,000 tractors; 38 filature factories, each with 50,000 spindles; or 8,500 jet fighter planes.

NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION BONDS -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 2 Apr 54

On the basis of reports up to 24 March, results of the sale of the 1954 national construction bond issue were as follows.

1. Total sold: 6,425,300,000,000 yuan, 7.09 percent above plan.
2. Deficient administrative areas: Southwest Administrative Area, 77 percent of plan; Central-South Administrative Area, 84 percent of plan.
3. Amount purchased by workers' and government employees: 2,107,000,000,000 yuan, 111.74 percent above plan.
4. Amount purchased by privately operated industrial and commercial enterprises, the private sector of public and private jointly-operated enterprises, and other urban residents: 3,760,000,000,000 yuan.
5. Amount purchased by peasants (sales still in progress): 505,040,000,000 yuan, 28.06 percent of plan.

TRANSPORTATION

RAILWAY SAFETY RECORD -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 1 Apr 54

Crew members on the West Fou-hsir Railway Section, under the Chin-chou Railway Control Bureau, have an outstanding safety record for the 2 years beginning February 1952 and ending March 1954. During this time, some 4 million passengers have been transported a distance of more than 400,000 kilometers without an accident.

TRAIN SERVICE TO HSIANG-T'AN NOW POSSIBLE -- Peiping Kung-jen Jih-pao, 23 Mar 54

Ch'ang-sha, 22 March (Hsin-hua She) -- Regular train service to Hsiang-t'an was inaugurated on 21 March 1954 over the recently completed steel bridge across the Hsiang Chiang. This bridge, one of the largest in south China, was completed in 6 months between August 1953 and January 1954. The bridge materials

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and mechanical erection equipment were all made in China. The bridge is painted a light gray color. The bridge was carefully inspected, found up to specifications, and has been accepted by the government. This bridge now gives Hsiang-t'an direct rail connection with the Hankow-Canton railway at Chu-chou.

OPENING THROUGH THE WU-CH'IAO-LING TUNNEL -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 4 Apr 54

Peiping -- On the afternoon of 27 February 1954, following a large blast, the excavations from both ends of the Wu-ch'iao-ling tunnel met, and the workers crawled through the hole that had been opened, shook hands and congratulated each other that the driving of this great and difficult tunnel was basically completed.-- Kuo Fen-hsiang, Lsin-hua She correspondent

PROGRESS ON LUNG-KOU-PAO SECTION OF LAN-HSIN RR -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 4 Mar 54

Construction plans call for the completion before 1 June 1954, of the road-bed of the Lan-chou--Sinkiang Railway through the Wu-ch'iao-ling tunnel and to the end of the Lung-kou-pao work section, which is Section No 5. Laying of the tracks are scheduled to start on 1 June beginning from kilometer No 190 [near Ta-ch'ai-kou, on southern slope of the Wu-ch'iao-ling]. At present, tunnel No 4 of the Lung-kou-pao section is being driven.

DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION INDUSTRY -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 10 Feb 54

Peiping, 8 February (Hsin-hua She) -- One of the major achievements of the civil aviation industry in Communist China is safety. Since the first domestic line was opened in 1950, for 3 1/2 years, there has not been a single case of a passenger being injured or killed, or freight being lost, due to airplane accident.

Thirteen large cities in Communist China now have air line services for passengers, freight, and mail. With Peiping as the center, three regular international air line services are also available to Chita, Irkutsk, and Alma-Ata.

During 1953, the China Civil Aviation Company flew 182 percent more airline mileage, and transported 91 percent more passengers and 792 percent more freight than the totals for 1951, while the Sino-Soviet Civil Aviation Company flew 14 percent more mileage, and transported 3 percent more passengers and 54 percent more freight than the totals for 1951.

During 1953, most of the passengers going to Northwest and Southwest China were workmen, engineers, technicians, geologists, and metallurgists; and most of the goods were industrial equipment and supplies. In other areas, the freight consisted of surveyor's levels, construction blueprints, testing materials, insecticides, seeds, a special breed of sheep from Sinkiang, etc. Newspapers and motion-picture films were also flown between cities to save time.

Civilian airplanes were used for the first time in China for spotting of forest fires, and to report fires to the fire stations on the ground by radio.

Airplanes were also used to take aerial photographs to help the surveying of forests. About 700,000 square kilometers of new forests have already been discovered through this method.

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Airplanes were used to control insects and pests with great success. During 1953, in Kiangsu Province, more than 6,600 hectares of land was dusted by the airplanes to control locusts.

During 1953, airplanes equipped with strong magnets were used to search for underground mineral resources, and the results were extremely satisfactory.

CHINA PEOPLE'S AVIATION COMPANY'S 1953 SCHEDULES -- Chungking, Hsin-hua Jih-pao, 5 May 53.

The Chungking Office of the China People's Aviation Company announced the beginning of the Chungking-Sian-Peiping line, and readjusted schedules of other lines, which became effective on 5 May 1953, as follows:

Chungking-Sian-Peiping Line

Peiping to Sian to Chungking	Mondays and Fridays
Chungking to Sian to Peiping	Tuesdays and Saturdays

Other Lines

Peiping to Wuhan to Chungking	Wednesdays
Chungking to Wuhan to Peiping	Thursdays
Chungking to Wuhan to Shanghai	Mondays and Thursdays
Shanghai to Wuhan to Chungking	Tuesdays and Fridays
Chungking to K'un-ming to Chungking	Wednesdays and Saturdays
K'un-ming to Nan-ning to Canton	Thursdays
Canton to Nan-ning to K'un-ming	Fridays

Fares for readjusted lines are same as before. Fares for the Chungking-Sian-Peiping line are as follows:

Passengers

Chungking to Sian	2,110,000 yuan
Chungking to Peiping	2,900,000 yuan

Freight

Chungking to Sian	17,200 yuan per kilogram
Chungking to Peiping	23,200 yuan per kilogram

INLAND WATERWAY ROUTES IMPROVED -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 21 Feb 54

Peiping, 19 February -- Very noticeable improvement had been made to the inland waterway routes in Communist China during the past 4 years. At present, there are more than 90,000 kilometers of inland waterway routes in Communist China, of which 28,000 kilometers are navigable by steamships.

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The most important improvements made during the past 4 years are as follows:

1. Construction of the Ching Chiang flood water diversion project to improve the navigational conditions of the middle reaches of the Yangtze River.
2. Installation of navigational lights and markers along the upper reaches of the Yangtze River, from T'ch'ang to Chungking, a distance of 649 kilometers, to make that portion of the river navigable day and night.
3. Dredging of the Sungari River in the Northeast, between T'ao-lai-chao and Fu-yu, to make that portion of the Sungari River navigable by large ships.
4. Widening of the channel to the mouth of the Chu Chiang in Kwangtung Province to twice the width of the former channel to permit ocean-going ships to enter and leave the channel freely, and load and unload cargoes at the Huang-p'u without transferring their cargoes onto smaller vessels.
5. Restoration of the Tsao Ho water gates on the Grand Canal to make the entire length of the canal navigable. At present, ships of 900-ton loading capacity can sail on the canal from the Yangtze River to Han-chuang in Shantung Province, a distance of about 300 kilometers.
6. Construction of the Jen-min Sheng-li Yen (People's Victory Dam) in Honan Province to divert a portion of the Yellow River water to the Wei Ho to make the Wei Ho, between Hsin-hsiang and Tientsin, navigable by the ships of 200-ton size.

INLAND WATERWAYS RESUME SERVICE AROUND TIENHSIN -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 21 Feb 54

Tientsin -- With the arrival of warm weather and the thawing of ice on the rivers, inland waterway transportation service around Tientsin has been resumed. The passenger service on the Ta-ching Ho, from Tientsin to Hsin-chien, and on the Hai Ho, from Tientsin to East Te-ku, was resumed on 12 February 1954. The freight service between Te-chou and Lin-ching was also resumed recently.

NIGHT NAVIGATION TO AND FROM TIENHSIN -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 11 Feb 54

Tientsin, 10 February -- Since night navigation to and from Tientsin was first tried in October 1953 and up to the end of December 1953, a total of 71 ships have been brought in and out, all during the night, without an accident. At present, 3,000-ton ships are brought into Tientsin from Ta-ku Bar, and 10,000-ton ships are brought into the new T'ang-ku Harbor during night as well as day.

Before the liberation, all the pilots engaged in bringing ships into and out of Tientsin were foreign nationals, but now they are all Chinese.

WEI HO IS NAVIGABLE BY 200-TON SHIPS -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 17 Jan 54

Tientsin, 15 January -- The Wei Ho, with its volume of water increased with the water from the Yellow River at the rate of 20 cubic meters per second, is already navigable by 200-ton ships. Recently, the steamship Ho-feng made a trial run from Tientsin to Hsin-hsiang, partly on the Grand Canal and partly on the Wei Ho, a distance of 914 kilometers, with complete success. Thereby, another transportation medium was opened for the Hopeh, Shantung, and Honan areas.

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The navigational route of the Wei Ho begins in the south at Hsin-hsiang and ends in the north at the Grand Canal at Lin-chen. The total distance is 424 kilometers.

#### HIGHWAYS IN SOUTHWEST CHINA -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 17 Feb 54

By the end of 1952, there were more than 20,000 kilometers of automobile highways in Southwest China, most of which were old highways such as the Szechwan-Shensi, the Szechwan-Funan, the Szechwan-Yunnan, the Szechwan-Kweichow, the Szechwan-Sikang, and the Sikang-Yunnan. All of these highways have been restored since the liberation.

Construction of new highways was increased during 1953. In 1953, a total of 2,000 kilometers of new highways were built, about 80 percent of which were in the areas inhabited mostly by the minority nationality groups.

There are three major highways now under construction in Southwest China:

1. The Sikang-Tibet Highway. This highway is now completed to a point 400 kilometers west of Ch'ang-tu.
2. The Ch'eng-tu--A-pa Highway. About two thirds of this highway is already completed. This highway is being built to provide the Tibetans living in the northwestern section of Szechwan with an outlet for their products.
3. The K'un-ming--Ta lo Highway. This highway is completed from K'un-ming to Ch'e-li.

#### NORTHEAST INCREASES HIGHWAY MILEAGE -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 11 Feb 54

Mukden -- Northeast China now has a total of 50,000 kilometers of highways connecting villages, towns, and cities. Each day, a large number of automobiles and horse-drawn carts travel on the highways, carrying grains, cotton, fruits, furs, wool, etc., from farms to cities, and cloth, salt, paper, bean cake, commercial fertilizer, farm equipment, etc., from cities to farms.

In 1952, there was a total of 7,200 kilometers of postal routes served by automobiles, as compared to 4,000 kilometers in 1950, and 35,000 kilometers of postal routes served by bicycles, as compared to 7,900 kilometers in 1950.

#### CH'ENG-TU--A-PA HIGHWAY IS PARTIALLY COMPLETE -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 24 Feb 54

The 288-kilometer section of the Ch'eng-tu--A-pa Highway, from Ch'eng-tu to Shan-chiao-pa, was opened to traffic on 11 February 1954. Construction of the Ch'eng-tu--A-pa Highway, a distance of 526 kilometers, was begun in March 1951, and by March 1953, the section from Ch'eng-tu to Hsieh-ch'eng-chen in Li Hsien was completed and opened to traffic. Construction of the section from Hsieh-ch'eng-chen to Ma-t'ang along the banks of the Tsa-ku Ho was begun in April 1953, and in January 1954, all the work on the 109-kilometer section from Hsieh-ch'eng-chen to Shan-chiao-pa, and the preliminary work on the 30.9-kilometer section from Shan-chiao-pa to Ma-t'ang, were completed.

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## HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT IN YUNNAN -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 1 Mar 54

Yunnan Province has been developing its highways during the past 3 years to facilitate trade between the minority nationality groups living in the border areas and the people of inland China. Now, the people living in the Jui-li, Lung-ch'uan, Ch'e-li, Fo-hai, Nan-chiao, Ts'ing-yuan, Mang-shih, and Tan-ts'ang areas no longer have to import their daily necessities from the foreign countries. They can get all their needs supplied from the inland of China. Since the recent opening of the K'un-ming--Ch'e-li section of the K'un-ming--Ta-lo Highway, more than 5,200 tons of sundries and cloth have already been shipped from K'un-ming to Ch'e-li area over the highways; and 2,600 tons of tea, herbs, cotton, grains, etc., have been shipped from the Ch'e-li area to K'un-ming.

## FUKIEN IMPROVES ITS HIGHWAYS -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 12 Feb 54

Foochow, 11 February -- Fukien Province is improving its highways rapidly. During 1953, 18 main and secondary highways have been either constructed or repaired. At present, there are a total of 3,700 kilometers of highways in Fukien, and about two thirds of the total mileage is passable by automobiles.

MINERALS AND FUELS

## IRON ORE PROSPECTING -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 3 Apr 54

A report submitted to the Ministry of Geology on 29 March summarizes the results of 2 years prospecting at the Ta-yeh iron mine. The report reveals that actual reserves greatly exceed past estimates, including the report made by the Central People's Government. It points out that the iron content of the ore is very high and that the ore contains a number of ingredients conducive to smelting.

## LABOR IN HOU-HSIN COAL MINE -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 2 Apr 54

There are now some 1,600 trade union workers employed by the Hou-hsin Coal Mine Civil Engineering Construction Company.

## COKING COAL -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 20 Feb 54

The state-operated Feng-feng Coal Mine will soon produce large quantities of fine coking coal. New automatic equipment will clean the coal. This is one of the 141 projects in which Soviet assistance is present.

## COAL MINE CONSTRUCTION -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 3 Apr 54

Construction of the Tung-shan vertical shaft at the Hao-kang Coal Mine is entering its final stages. This project, one of the 141 large-scale enterprises which the Soviet Union is helping to operate, is scheduled for completion this year. It is also expected that this new mine will go into production before the end of the year.

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## COAL MINE CONSTRUCTION PLAN -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 1 Apr 54

An "Over-all Reconstruction" plan for Fu-shun, the coal capital of China, has been unveiled. Construction operations are being carried out over a mining area of more than 30 li [one li equals 1/3 of a mile]. After the plan has been completed in 6 years, the combined production of fuel coal and coking coal is expected to increase by 1,400,000 tons over last year's production, and the output of oil shale (a raw material for synthetic petroleum) will increase by 1,300,000 tons.

## PETROLEUM AT YU-MEN -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 9 Feb 54

The Yu-men oil industry plans to expand this year, by doubling its output over last year's production. The needs of the east will absorb 46 percent of the oil produced. The refineries in North China and in the Northeast will produce all kinds of petroleum products. Refineries in Yu-men itself plan to increase production by 26 percent.

AGRICULTURE

## FOOD CROP PRODUCTION -- Nan-ning, Kwangsi Jih-pao, 20 Nov 53

In 1953, Kuei-lin Hsien, Kwangsi, had 36,982 mou of crops under cultivation, an increase of 12,416 mou over the 1952 cultivated area. The highest yields were approximately 560 catties per mou, with other yields ranging from 300-400 catties per mou. The lowest yields were about 280 catties per mou (in 1952, yields of 200 catties per mou were rare.)

## Nan-ning, Kwangsi Jih-pao, 26 Nov 53

Abundant yields were reported in Shih-lung Hsien, Kwangsi, in 1953. Yields averaged 15-20 percent higher than the 1952 yields and the highest yields were about 50 percent greater.

## Nan-ning, Kwangsi Jih-pao, 29 Nov 53

The Pai-se Special Administrative District in Kwangsi increased its fall food crop yields by more than 15 percent in 1953. Based on the statistics of 10 hsiang in No 5 Ch'u, Ching-hsi Hsien, 3,116,300 catties of rice were harvested from 10,612 mou of land in 1952. But in 1953, over 3,937,000 catties of rice were harvested, an increase of more than 820,000 catties over 1952.

The Yao Autonomous Area of Tung-lan Hsien had abundant soybean and cotton yields. This area had 1,111 mou of land planted to soybeans, and in 1952 harvested over 190,000 catties of beans. In 1953, however, more than 260,000 catties were harvested, a 37 percent increase over 1952. The Yao Autonomous Area had a yield of 13,645 catties of unginned cotton in 1952; in 1953, the cotton yield was over 26,000 catties, a 22 percent increase over 1952.

## Sian, Ch'un-chung Jih-pao, 12 Dec 53

On 11 December 1953, the first and third hsiang of the 11th Ch'u, Sian municipality, collectively sold more than 70,000 catties of surplus grain to state grain-purchasing stations.

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Sian, Ch'un-chung Jih-pao, 14 Dec 53

The farmers of the 12th Ch'u, Sian municipality, sold over 290,000 catties of surplus grain to state grain companies on 13 December 1953.

Sian, Ch'un-chung Jih-pao, 17 Dec 53

One hundred and seventy breeding and production farms in the Northwest produced 13 million catties of grain in 1953 (includes cotton converted to raw grain figures).

According to the statistics of Shensi, Kansu, and Ningxia, over 70 percent of their farms had increases in wheat production per unit of area.

Fifteen farms in Ch'eng-ku, Kao-ling, Feng-hsiang, Ching-yang, Hu Hsien, and Ta-li of Shensi Province; in Hui Hsien, Wu-tu, Wu-shan, Kao-t'ai, Chiu-ch'uan, Yung-teng of Kansu Province; and in Huang-yuan and Ta-t'ung (two farms) of Tsinghai Province have reported a profit of 25 million yuan from a total cultivated area of 6,184 mou of land.

K'un-ming, Yunnan Jih-pao, 6 Nov 53

Despite all types of calamities, production was reported to have increased an average of 15 percent in the Chao-t'ung Special Administrative District of Yunnan. Percentage increases for the hsien of the district were: Yen-ching 36, Sui-chiang 34, Wei-hsin 22, Chao-t'ung 14, I-liang 13, Ch'iao-chia 10, Luetien and Chen-hsiung 10, Ta-kuan 9, Hui-tse 10 (estimated).

Ta-ying Ts'un, Chen-hsiung Hsien, had an 80 percent increase in rice production, and a 50 percent increase in corn yields. A mutual aid team in Sui-chiang Hsien had 54 mou of paddy rice from which 17,295 catties of rice were produced in 1952, and 26,758 catties in 1953.

Kuei-sui, Nei-meng-ku Jih-pao, 6 Sep 53

Remodeling of bean ovens in the Wu-lan-hao-te Grain Company Food Processing Plant has increased the daily average bean oil production from 12.1 catties per unit in June 1953 to 12.87 catties after July 22. The highest recorded figure is 13.07 catties. An estimated 20,000 catties of raw material daily can produce 154 catties more oil in the over-all operation of the plant than in previous years.

The remodeled bean oven solves the problem of a fluctuation in oil output due to lack of maintaining an even temperature in the cooking process, a very important step prior to pressing out the oil. It saves heat and manpower since the beans no longer need be turned by hand.

This type oven is round and has two furnaces. Inside is a steel oil container, 3 meters long and 2 feet in diameter. The brick outside is 4 meters long and 1 1/2 meters wide.

Kuei-sui, Nei-meng-ku Jih-pao, 20 Sep 53

In the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Area, all the processing plants of the Federation of Dairy Cooperatives in the Hu-na-meng area completely fulfilled their production plans in the third quarter of 1953. Three plants of Yuan-che-li-mu-meng area fulfilled 80 percent of their third quarter production plans.

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The Ya-k'o-shih, Cha-lo-mu-te, and Mien-tu-ho Powdered Milk Plants of the Inner Mongolia Federation of Cooperatives have improved the quality of their product and their production rate. They have reduced the hours required to evaporate 240 catties of milk from 8 to 7; they have increased the amount of powdered milk produced from each 100 catties of regular milk from 6 catties 6 liang to 7 catties 2 liang. The amount of residue left from each 100 catties of milk has been cut from 1/2 catty to one liang.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY -- Kuei-sui, Nei-meng-ku Jih-pao, 11 Sep 53

Pa-lin-tso Ch'i [Bairin East], Pa-lin-yu Ch'i [Bairin West], and K'o-shih-k'o-t'eng Ch'i grazing areas and semifarming, semigrazing areas have surpassed the 1953 animal production quota. The production rate in Pa-lin-yu for all types of animals reached 83.4 percent in 1953, 24 percent higher than in 1952. The survival rate was 90 percent. The net increase was 55,511 head, which is a net increase of 24 percent. In Pa-lin-tso, the basic herd of 20,498 head was augmented by this year's production to 26,981 head. K'o-shih-k'o-t'eng had a 30 percent net increase in animal production.

Much of their success can be attributed to the collection of sufficient fodder to last comfortably through the winter. Pa-lin-yu Ch'i collected 84,110,000 catties of sheep grass, 220,000 catties of fodder for cattle, and built 16,222 animal shelters which enabled some 3,288 head of old, weak animals to survive the winter. In K'o-shih-k'o-t'eng 350 catties of grass per head were accumulated.

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